

tion at Alexandria. Young Paul concluded to risk the chances of court-martial and try the chances of desertion to join the army in the front. His efforts were rewarded by participation in the second battle of Bull Run, but truth compels his biographer to add that the adjutant of the Sixty-eighth had little appreciation of the aspirations of the youthful private after military distinction that he henceforth bore his name upon the roles as absent without leave. While lying at Alexandria Paul was on duty in the provost marshal's office in charge of passes. The Sixty-eighth remained in service five months and on its return to Illinois Paul, although a mere lad, prevailed upon a number of his comrades to join him, and together they applied for admission to the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry stationed at Camp Butler. Their offer to enlist in the three years' service was thankfully accepted, as the number completed the organization of the regiment. In this regiment Paul and his companions were assigned to Company M. On taking the field in September, 1863, the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry was ordered to guard Maj. McDowell's pay train from Covington, Kentucky, to Knoxville, East Tennessee.

On its arrival at Cumberland Gap the Sixteenth was retained under command of Colonel Lemert, who placed it on courier duty towards Knoxville, by way of Tazewell. Later on it was used in guarding forage trains in Powell's Valley, breaking up guerrilla bands and on scouting duty.

On one of these perilous enterprises Paul was captured and a council of war held by the guerrillas as to the mode of disposing of him. Death was hovering closely about the young soldier's head when the voice of a woman saved his life. He was sent to Bristol, Va., where he remained one month; thence to Richmond, upon which occasion he came near being recaptured by Gen. Averill. He remained at Belle Island three months, whence he was removed to Andersonville; six months after he was transferred to Savannah, and a month later to Millen, where on June 30, 1864, he was paroled and came North on United States vessels to Annapolis. Gen. Vandervoort's prison experience, which he has embodied in a lecture, is of thrilling interest. Out of 312 of his regiment captured 154 died of exposure and starvation at Andersonville. During the entire period of his captivity at that place of torment when hundreds of strong men died daily, and the prospect of a lingering death of scurvy and all the train of diseases that follow lack of food, there was never a time when the starving and dying men could not have purchased freedom by taking the oath of allegiance to the southern confederacy. They were not required to bear arms against the United States. It was expressly stipulated that they should only be used as bridge and depot guards at points remote from active military operations. They were asked also to unite in a petition to President Lincoln to consent to the exchange of prisoners proposed by the confederates, upon a basis that did not include the colored troops, but they turned a deaf ear to all allurement to purchase liberty at the price of soldierly dishonor. Martyrs to the holy cause of National Unity, when shall their glory fade; when shall Americans cease to venerate the record of fidelity to principle that these brave men sealed with their blood? When release came finally to Paul Vandervoort, he was took weak to know much about it. A few days, however, of careful nursing under the invigorating sea-breezes at Annapolis restored him to partial health, when he arose from his cot and commenced nursing his sick and dying comrades. The stench of the sick wards was so intolerable that the men were actually suffering for lack of attention. On his return to Illinois, he made a brief visit to his home, and at the end of thirty days set out to join his regiment in Tennessee. The final battle of Nashville had been fought, and Hood's army, scattered through the South, was being picked up in squads by the Union cavalry. He found the remnant of his regiment at Pulaski, and reported at once for duty, but being too weak for active duty, was assigned to the provost marshal's office. Here he had the misfortune to break his arm through a misstep upon the stairs, but had it bound up, mounted his horse, and marched with his regiment in its attempt to capture Jeff. Davis. He remained in service until August 1st, 1865, when he was discharged for disability, and returned to his home. Paul Vandervoort was only nineteen years of age when mustered out of the service. He had seen a good deal of war from its hardest standpoint, and had come out of it unscathed in mind and heart, although with health seriously impaired. As soon as he was of age he was appointed deputy treasurer of McLean county, Ill., at Bloomington, and used his leisure time in studying law. He was admitted to the bar, and appointed chief clerk of the railway mail service at Omaha in 1873, which position he still holds.

GRAND ARMY RECORD.

August 23d, 1866, Paul Vandervoort organized Post 72, G. A. R., Department of Illinois. In 1868 he visited Ohio, and organized Posts at Owensville, Harveysburg, and Clinton. In 1868 A. D. C. on General Logan's staff. In 1870-71, A. D. C. on General Burnside's staff. The organization now sank to a low ebb through the introduction of political questions, and three comrades in Illinois, Gould, Hilliard, and Vandervoort, determined to rouse the old spirit. To this end they held a rousing meeting at Rockford in 1873. Hilliard was Dept. Com., and Vandervoort his adjutant. In 1874 he accepted the position of chief clerk of railway mail service, and removed to Nebraska, when he was appointed by General Devens Provisional Department Commander of Nebraska. The organization of Posts was up hill work. The West was rapidly filling up. Few soldiers could be found in the same towns who had belonged to the same regiments; but men of the indomitable pluck of Vandervoort in Nebraska, Walkinsaw in Kansas, and Bonnell and Griswold in Iowa, were not to be deterred by obstacles. The three States were organized with three Departments, and the work was prosecuted with vigor. Four years of constant work with varying success followed, there was neither sympathy nor help extended from the East, where it was believed that the mildew of politics had fallen upon the organization, and that nothing could resurrect it.

The best evidence of the work performed is the roster of the three Departments.

In Nebraska there are 97 Posts, with 3,500 members; in Kansas 81 Posts, 3,000 members; in Iowa 60 Posts, 2,500 members.

In 1878 Paul Vandervoort was elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief at the Annual Encampment at Springfield, and visited Departments of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and California. In the winter of 1879 he made forty-four Grand Army speeches, stirring up the soldiers everywhere throughout Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska to join the Grand Army. He has never made a charge against the Grand Army of one dollar for expenses. His election was expected and warmly welcomed, he having received the next highest vote to General Merrill at the Encampment in 1881.

General Vandervoort was married on the 7th of May, 1868, to Miss Amanda N. Ware, niece of Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, a most estimable and accomplished lady. The union has been blessed with five bright and promising children.

THE SENIOR VICE COMMANDER.

General W. E. W. Ross, the newly-elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, is the assistant postmaster of Baltimore. He was

born at the corner of Fayette and Front streets, Baltimore, Md., on February 26, 1838. When the war broke out he entered as the lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth regiment of Maryland volunteers. In the battle before Petersburg his regiment led the charge at the Crater, and he was shot through the left leg, which was amputated, after which he was discharged. He has served as deputy collector of internal revenue, assistant assessor and assessor of internal revenue under President Johnson. From 1873 to 1881 he was a clerk in the custom-house. He has been Department Commander of the Grand Army in this State, and was brevetted a brigadier-general for bravery at Petersburg.

THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief is Gen. Isaac S. Bangs, of Waterville, Me. He entered the army as captain of Company A, of the Twentieth Maine regiment, in August, 1862, and was discharged in 1864. He received successive promotions, and was brevetted a brigadier-general for services. He is fifty-one years of age, is married and has one son. He carries on business as a merchant in Waterville, Me.

GENERAL VANDERVOORT'S STAFF.

General Paul Vandervoort, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has made the following appointments on his staff: John Taylor, Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia; John M. Burst, Inspector-General, Sycamore, Illinois; J. R. Carnahan, Judge-Advocate-General, Indianapolis, Indiana.

To-day General Vandervoort and Senior Vice-Commander Ross will make their first official visitation to the Department of Virginia. While visiting Norfolk and Portsmouth they will be the guests of the Soldiers' Home.

EXCURSIONS ON THE BAY.

Visit of Grand Army Posts to Tivoli—A Fleet of Steamers.

Thursday was devoted to the municipal entertainment of delegates to the G. A. R. visiting Posts and military as the guests of the city of Baltimore. Six steamers had been chartered to convey the guests, five of which sailed about 3 p.m. with an aggregate of about 5,000 persons on board. Going down the harbor the fleet of steamers presented a remarkably handsome and picturesque appearance. The tug in the harbor made the air resound with their whistles, and hundreds of people from the wharves on either side cheered and shouted. The steamers, after getting down to the Baltimore and Ohio elevators, acted independently of each other, and the Pentz and Chester soon took the lead. The old sergeant in Fort Carroll dipped his flag, rang his fog-bell, and waved a greeting to each steamer with hat and hand as they passed. The boys appreciated the compliment and gave three cheers for the bronzed veteran, who was plainly visible standing at the base of the light-house. On the way down, at frequent intervals, incoming tugs and vessels saluted the little fleet and an interchange of whistling and flag-dipping became quite common.

The boats landed their loads, after which all scattered about the grounds, which were covered with small tables placed under the large, overhanging trees. After an hour or so of pleasant wandering through the groves, the vast crowd proceeded to the refreshment room, where a collation was spread, and all helped themselves. After the lunch had been served the company again repaired to the groves, and passed an hour very pleasantly. An abundance of fresh beer was served to everybody, and when the hour for departure arrived numerous expressions of regret at the termination of the excursion were heard.

THE TRIP UP THE BAY.

was a very pleasant one, and the steamers looked very handsome as they glided smoothly along in the twilight. The various drum corps that were in attendance made matters very lively, and contributed much to the general amusement. The fliers frequently played "Dixie" and other Southern airs, and the time passed pleasantly in every particular. The gentlemen present wore badges of silver, which will be appropriate souvenirs of the Encampment. Each consisted of a cross-hair, having the name of the wearer, a ribbon, and a star inscribed "Council Reception Committee, G. A. R., National Encampment."

As the Pentz, which led the way, came abreast of Federal Hill, at 8-00 o'clock, a blast of her whistle was answered by the ascent of a roman candle from the crest of the hill. The fleet of steamers moved slowly into the harbor, and made fast to their respective piers, after which there was a half hour of suspense. The tops of the steamers were covered with people, all gazing hillwards, and when the first balloon was seen ascending there was a loud clatter of hand-clapping.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The festivities were fittingly ended by one of the grandest pyrotechnic displays that has ever been witnessed in this section of the country. No more suitable place could have been selected for the purpose than Fort Federal Hill, nor has there ever been a more satisfactory and successful exhibition taken place. Every portion of the grounds and vicinity was densely packed. Shortly after 9 o'clock, a red light announced that the time had come for the display to begin, and by a preconcerted signal the grounds were illuminated with Greek fire. The sight as now witnessed from the top of Federal Hill Observatory was a most beautiful one. Viewed from the northern end of the tower the harbor presented a grand sight. Vessels of every kind were anchored in the stream, covered with different colored lights, which sharply defined against the dark sky the various crafts which lay at anchor in the quiet water. A number, in honor of the occasion, had provided themselves with smaller fireworks and Greek fires, and at times their displays commanded as much attention as those on shore. The display on shore began with the sending up of a large forty-foot balloon with fireworks attached, followed by bursting shells. As they exploded in mid-air resolving into beautiful figures of all descriptions, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. Mines with different colored lights, and throwing out golden showers, were also greeted with shouts of applause. The bombs followed in quick succession, interspersed now and then with flights of rockets—one hundred at a time. One of the features of the exhibition was the throwing from mortars of the double shells, which, after being propelled to a tremendous height, would explode for the first time into a weeping willow, and almost immediately after dissolve into golden showers, snakes and stars.

COMRADES AT THE CAPITAL.

Visit of Boston and Philadelphia Posts to Washington—A Hospitable Reception.

Dahlgren Post, No. 2, of Boston, and Philadelphia Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, visited Washington, coming from Baltimore by special train via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday. The visitors were received at the depot by Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R. of this city, and accorded a most hearty welcome. In a very short time after the old veterans disembarked the line was formed and the procession moved up Pennsylvania avenue in the following order: Kit Carson Post, No. 2, headed by its own drum corps, Winfield S. Chase, Commander; Gilbert M. Heusted, Senior Vice-Commander; St. George B. Roby, Junior Vice-Commander; John C. S. Burger, Adjutant; James W. Wisner, Quartermaster; Robert H. Morton, Officer of

the Day, and Edward Renaud, Assistant Inspector Department of the Potomac. Philadelphia Post, No. 2, Guard of Honor, 35 men, headed by flute and drum corps of 35 pieces; Dahlgren Post, No. 2, of Boston, 125 men, uniformed and wearing side-arms, headed by Dahlgren Post band.

AS THE GUARD OF HONOR

of the Philadelphia Post passed along the Avenue their neat uniform attracted general attention, while their accurate marching and soldierly bearing was universally commended. Proceeding up Fifteenth street the column filed into the entrance to the White House grounds. Halting, the arms were stacked, and the ranks were broken and the visitors and were soon massed in the East room. After a brief delay the President appeared, and the visiting veterans were each presented to him by Commander Chase. The Chief Magistrate said a smile and a kind word for each old soldier as he shook his hand, and the assemblage was fairly boiling over with enthusiasm at the cordial reception extended them. At the conclusion of the reception, the parade disbanded and the visitors were shown over the White House, after which they scattered themselves over the city to see the sights and

ADMIT THE BEAUTIES OF THE CAPITAL.

Many of them proceeded at once to the Capitol, where they spent some hours in inspecting the building and listening to the deliberations of the House and Senate. Others visited the various Departments, the Smithsonian, the Soldiers' Home, and Arlington.

MANY MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA POST

are attached to Chasseur Commandery, Knights Templar, of that city, and some time ago they made it exceedingly pleasant for De Molay Commandery upon the occasion of its visit to the Quaker City. The Sir Knights of De Molay had not forgotten their treatment, and they captured every member of the Order in the ranks of the invaders, and proceeded to retaliate. During the parade two of the members of the Philadelphia Post were stricken down by the heat, but their cases yielded readily to medical treatment, and by nightfall were nearly fully recovered. By special invitation both of the visiting organizations

SPENT SEVERAL HOURS AT AINER'S GARDEN.

Shortly before 8 o'clock they marched from their hotel to the "Garden," where they filled the parquette seats and spent a most enjoyable evening. The comrades of Kit Carson Post had evidently made up their minds to have no "funny business" from their guests, and, arming themselves with packages of checks which had been purchased at the bar, they opened up a brisk fire upon their guests. With beer to the front of them, and a full corps of waiters to pass it, the invited guests were soon ready to surrender at discretion. Not a cent could the visitors squander, and they yielded the palm to their hospitable entertainers.

A STRONG INDORSEMENT.

Among the candidates before the National Encampment at Baltimore for the office of Commander-in-Chief none came with a stronger indorsement from his constituency than Commander John S. Kuntz, of the Department of Ohio. He was unanimously the choice of the representatives from that State to the Encampment, and in a circular prepared by the Ohio delegation they incorporated the following resolutions of instruction passed unanimously at the sixth annual Encampment of the Department of Ohio:

"Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks and the lasting gratitude of the G. A. R. of Ohio, collectively and individually, are due and hereby tendered to Department Commander John S. Kuntz, for his energy, fidelity, and efficiency during his administration, and that we cheerfully accord him the full measure of credit for the unprecedented growth in our organization for the year just closed.

"Resolved, That a proper acknowledgment is due to the heroism of the rank and file, and therefore, in consideration of his record as a soldier, his high character as a man, and his invaluable labor in building up the Grand Army of the Republic, the delegates of this Department to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic are requested, and hereby directed, to offer the name of our esteemed Commander, John S. Kuntz, as a candidate for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Ohio, and to use their best efforts for his election to that office."

The delegates added the following graceful tribute: Commander Kuntz has been an active and zealous member of the G. A. R. since the founding of the organization, as comrade, as Post Commander, as staff officer and finally as Commander of the Department. As Post Commander he has been successful in every particular, and has been a most efficient and successful exhibition taken place. Every portion of the grounds and vicinity was densely packed. Shortly after 9 o'clock, a red light announced that the time had come for the display to begin, and by a preconcerted signal the grounds were illuminated with Greek fire. The sight as now witnessed from the top of Federal Hill Observatory was a most beautiful one. Viewed from the northern end of the tower the harbor presented a grand sight. Vessels of every kind were anchored in the stream, covered with different colored lights, which sharply defined against the dark sky the various crafts which lay at anchor in the quiet water. A number, in honor of the occasion, had provided themselves with smaller fireworks and Greek fires, and at times their displays commanded as much attention as those on shore. The display on shore began with the sending up of a large forty-foot balloon with fireworks attached, followed by bursting shells. As they exploded in mid-air resolving into beautiful figures of all descriptions, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. Mines with different colored lights, and throwing out golden showers, were also greeted with shouts of applause. The bombs followed in quick succession, interspersed now and then with flights of rockets—one hundred at a time. One of the features of the exhibition was the throwing from mortars of the double shells, which, after being propelled to a tremendous height, would explode for the first time into a weeping willow, and almost immediately after dissolve into golden showers, snakes and stars.

Conrade Kuntz is a man of lofty character, acknowledged ability, and the strictest integrity. He has held high elective offices in his county, including those of recorder and county treasurer. He possesses the wisdom, executive ability, resource, energy, and zeal which are necessary to the successful administration of any office of importance.

His soldier record is equally worthy. Entering the army in 1861, as a drummer-boy of the Thirty-seventh Ohio infantry, he served in all the campaigns and his record is a record of battle and of actions in which his regiment participated until disabled by wounds. At the battle of Mission Ridge, in a desperate charge of his regiment upon the enemy, he threw down his drum and seized the gun, and accompanied a fallen comrade and joined in the fight until stricken down with a shot which deprived him of a leg.

THE COMPLIMENT TO GEN. ROSS.

The confidence manifested in Gen. W. E. W. Ross by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was very complimentary to that gallant soldier. He had been quite prominently mentioned for the position of Commander-in-Chief, and consequently there was considerable disappointment manifested among the delegates when the nominations were closed without the mention of his name. After the first ballot it was discovered that General Ross had sent for General Burnham, of New York, who was to have nominated him, and General Corse, of New Jersey, who was to have secured his nomination, and in the presence of the Maryland delegation declined to permit his name to be used. He had done this because he had feared that the delegates would think that he expected the office as a return for the hospitality shown to them in Baltimore. Pending the second ballot for Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Burnham, of New York, arose and by unanimous consent presented the name of General Ross for Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and immediately nearly every Department was on its feet, in an endeavor to be the first to second the nomination. General Dudley, of Indiana, first got the floor, and he was followed by every Department, and the ballot was suspended, and by a rising vote he was then unanimously elected Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Such a scene was never enacted before, and a prompt and graceful recognition of his efforts to promote the interests of the Order, of his indefatigable exertions to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the city's guests, and

was a compliment to all who were associated with him on the several committees of the entertainment, as well as an acknowledgment of his worthiness to fill the higher position. —Baltimore American.

THANKS FROM THE COLORED FOLKS.

At a meeting of the colored citizens' hospitality committee, Dr. H. J. Brown in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing their sincere thanks to the various committees of the Encampment; also to those who wore the gray; also to those who wore the blue; to Democrats and Republicans alike, and to the citizens generally, for the equal courtesies and kindness extended to the visiting colored militia, Grand Army Posts, and distinguished guests.

QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS.

What It Was and What It Is—Scenic Surroundings and Substantial Attractions.

In view of the fact that Denver, Colorado, has been selected as the place for holding the next National Encampment of the Grand Army the following sketch of the beautiful "Queen City of the Plains" and its attractive surroundings will be found of special interest at this time. It is from the graceful pen of a special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who, writing under date of June 19, says:

The first view of this "Queen City of the Plains," as its inhabitants proudly term it, is delightful to the eye of the traveler wearied with gazing at the long level stretches of plain which he has just traversed and longing for something to break the monotony of the scene, and when the beautiful city bursts upon his astonished vision, with its elegant buildings, its broad streets, its handsome shade trees, just at this season clad in their freshest green, he is ready to deem it the work of enchantment and to fear that it may disappear before his eyes. On arriving, however, at the commodious and elegant depot he will be convinced that it is solid reality, not likely to vanish on nearer inspection.

When the pioneer gold-hunters first began to put in an appearance, a barren plain alone was visible where now are handsome avenues, beautiful dwellings, and thronged and busy marts of trade. Street cars go to and fro, and the electric light throws its radiance far and near. The city is situated at the junction of Cherry Creek with Platte River, and is built on ground sloping slightly towards the mountains, which rise in all their grandeur along the entire western horizon, the "Snowy Range" and the foothills for a distance of 150 miles forming a landscape of which the eye can never grow weary. The pioneers of 1859, who came hither in pursuit of gold, founded the city of Denver, then a collection of log huts and now the best built city between St. Louis and San Francisco.

The population, which in 1870 amounted to only 4,759, had in nine years increased to 25,000, and now numbers between 50,000 and 60,000. Of course the floating population is large, as eight railroads center here, and in the summer months Eastern tourists, en route to the mountains, pass through in great numbers. This season, it is expected, the number will be largely increased, as a grand mining exposition is to be held here in August in buildings which are being erected for the purpose.

The hotels are handsome and well kept, especially the Windsor, which would do honor to any Eastern city. There are also fine churches of all denominations, notably the Central Presbyterian, the Congregational, (who form a strong body in the West), and St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, where Dean Hart, an eloquent English divine, officiates, and where a full choral service is given in a very creditable manner by a band of white-robed choristers. There are a number of daily newspapers and two weeklies, the prominent daily papers being the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Tribune. The former printed its first issue April 23, 1859.

The schools of Denver are celebrated, and would require a separate article to describe them fully. The public schools are held in as handsome or perhaps handsomer buildings than any in the country, and it is greatly to the credit of the people that money-making and education keep pace with each other; hence, with increasing wealth increasing culture will be the result, and a love for the fine arts will be the rule and not the exception. Indeed, even now the people as a whole may be considered more generally cultivated than in many eastern cities of the same size. Artists abound, as the magnificent scenery of the surrounding country attracts them hither, and the study of music is receiving great attention. The Grand Opera House, built by Governor Tabor, and finished during the past year, is a boon to the people in this direction, as it will be the means of bringing within their reach the best musicians in the country.

One of the unique features of the city are the irrigating ditches, which run on each side of the streets, and along which are planted the cottonwood trees, whose grateful shade is necessary during the blazing heats of July and August. The ditches are used to water the pretty lawns which surround nearly every house, as also for agricultural purposes on the adjacent farms and market gardens, as the rainfall in this locality is insufficient, and although there has been an unusual quantity of rain this season evaporation during the warm weather is great. Water for drinking is supplied by the Holly Waterworks from Lake Archer, outside the city, and is of course conveyed into the dwellings by pipes. In the suburbs the old-fashioned well is in use. Living is perhaps from ten to fifteen per cent. higher in the East, and servants' wages nearly twice as high. The latter is a serious disadvantage to newcomers, but in time one becomes accustomed to self-help, and Chinese "washmen" are easy to be found. The climate is too well-known to need description, as the number of reconstructed invalids residing here can testify, but there are some disagreeable features to encounter, one of them being the sand storms, which come up suddenly, driving everything before them and giving housekeepers much trouble in getting rid of the dust which sifts through windows and doors. Taking it altogether, however, Denver is a pleasant place to live in, and those who come here need fear no want of the comforts and luxuries of eastern life. There is also a youthful dash and spirit as well as a refined solidity in its aspect and surroundings which speaks well for the future of this brilliant capital of the New West.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

Three brothers of a family of six sons, all Union soldiers during the late war, participated in the Grand Army parade at Baltimore. They were all born in Germany and came as children to America with their parents when the eldest of the sons was but sixteen years of age. A history of these sons is interesting. The eldest, who is yet a young man, is Jacob Wenk, a member of Wilson Post, Baltimore. He was a private in the Eleventh New York regiment. No. 2, Aaron Wenk, a resident of Philadelphia, is a member of Barney Post in that city. During the war he served in the Sixty-sixth New York. No. 3, August Wenk, served four years in the Sixty-sixth New York regiment and died of consumption after the war. No. 4, Joseph Wenk, is a resident of New York city and a member of Post 32 of that Department. He was a member of the Sixty-sixth New York; was wounded in the left arm at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862. He lost his right arm at Fredericksburg, December 12,

1862, which happened to be his 18th birthday. No. 5, Leopold Wenk, served through the war in the Fifty-first New York, and is still in the service as a member of the Fifth United States cavalry, in Arizona Territory. No. 6, Julius Wenk, is now a resident of Albany, New York, and was in the Forty-second New York, known as the Tammany Regiment. The three brothers who participated in Wednesday's parade were Jacob, Aaron, and Joseph.

THE COMING CAMP AT GETTYSBURG.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Arrangements are progressing very satisfactorily for the coming Grand Army Encampment at Gettysburg. Delegates from nearly every Post in the Department of Pennsylvania will, it is thought, participate, and there will be a number of distinguished members of the Order present from other States. Department Commander Vandervort, in his official order referring to the Gettysburg Encampment, says:

I. This Department will go into camp under canvas upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, on Saturday, July 22d, to Saturday, July 29th.

II. The camp will be located as heretofore, upon East Cemetery Hill, from which can be had a view of nearly the entire battle-field, and of the surrounding country for miles in every direction.

III. The famous Weecele Band, of Philadelphia, will be in attendance during the entire week.

IV. Tents will be provided and in readiness for comrades upon their arrival. Each Post is requested to bring their Post flags and guidons, to mark their location in camp.

V. Subsistence, without lodging, at private houses, will be 75 cents per day, and should be engaged through Comrade N. G. Wilson, of Gettysburg, with whom comrades should at once communicate, in order to avoid confusion. Accommodations in the town can also be secured for ladies.

VI. The following extremely low rates of transportation have been secured, but to obtain them orders for tickets must be procured from Headquarters not later than July 15th.

VII. From Philadelphia, tickets can be secured at Headquarters before the evening of July 21, at the exceedingly low rate of \$3.75, good on any train during the Encampment.

A train will leave Philadelphia at noon of Saturday, July 22d, running directly through to Gettysburg. The Weecele Band will accompany this train, and all comrades going from Philadelphia are requested to go at that time. Comrades from other sections of the Department are requested to arrange to arrive in Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 22d, in order to participate in the reception and parade.

VIII. As accommodations will only be provided for those for whom they have been engaged, commanders of Posts will readily see the necessity of reporting to these Headquarters, without delay, the probable number of comrades who will attend the Encampment, thus saving confusion and disappointment. As the coming Encampment promises to be the largest yet held, prompt compliance with this request is essential to the comfort of all comrades participating.

IX. A number of tablets will be erected by Posts and regimental associations to designate the location of regiments, or the spot where some other fell, and in each case the ceremonies will be very impressive and interesting, adding very materially to the week's pleasure and enjoyment.

The Battle-field Association have opened a wide avenue on the field, following the line of battle from the Baltimore Pike to Round Top, and will have the position of every Pennsylvania regiment engaged in the battle properly designated by the time of the Encampment.

A NEW POST IN KANSAS.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

OSBORNE CITY, KAN., June 21.—Post No. 69, Department of Kansas, was organized at this place June 13, by P. C. Wm. Whitney, of Post No. 43, of Cawker, with seventeen charter members. Officers elected: Post Commander, C. M. Cunningham; S. V. P. C., S. B. Farwell; J. V. P. C., O. F. Smith; Adj't, J. W. Mottersbaugh; Chap., J. B. Handy; Q. M., W. L. Burke; O. D., A. Saxey; O. G., A. Anderson; S. M., J. L. Barnes; Q. M. S., J. J. Hays. We have ten propositions for membership, and prospects look favorable for a flourishing Post.

O. F. S.

THE ORDER IN NEBRASKA.

A new Grand Army Post was mustered in at Alma, Neb., on May 10, called Van Meter Post, No. 94, and now has an active membership of eighty. A grand Reunion will be held at Grand Island the last week in August. Commander Thayer will visit New York and Washington in a few days, and personally invite President Arthur and other distinguished personages.

REUNION IN WISCONSIN.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

WHITEWATER, WIS., June 19, 1882.—The 11th instant the Thirtieth Regiment had a Reunion. There were present between 800 and 1,000 veterans, about 150 of the Thirtieth. His Excellency Gov. Rusk delivered a short address, as also did General Lyon, the commander of the Thirtieth. They all greatly enjoyed their visit. The regiment will meet next year at Evansville, Wis. Our people take a growing interest in THE TRIBUNE, and I shall soon send some more subscribers. I enclose one.

A. A.

NEW POST IN ILLINOIS.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

STANBURY, ILL., June 13.—Pursuant to order 21 from C. M. O. L. S. Hudson, of Department of Illinois, G. A. R. The undersigned repaired to Shelbyville, Ill., last evening and mustered in the finest Post of the G. A. R. that has ever been in the good fortune of Special Mastering Officer J. T. Endicott to meet. The Post commences its career with forty-three charter members and fair prospect of obtaining one hundred before next fall. It is composed of some of the finest material in the country, many of its members being of the solid business and professional portion of Shelbyville's citizens, and the balance good, whole-souled respectable fellows.

Following is the list of officers: Commander, Charles T. Reber, M. D.; S. V. C., Louis Winmester; J. V. C., Louis H. Parker; Q. M., Charles E. Woodward; Surgeon, G. W. Rhoads, M. D.; Chaplain, T. C. Lapham; O. D., Findley Bolymer; O. G., E. H. Martin; Adj't, J. W. Power.

GRAND ARMY NOTES.

Post No. 81 of Kirkwood, Ill., has now 147 names on its muster roll. Its growth has been regular, and its future is promising.

J. A. Mower Post, No. 59, G. A. R., Department of Nebraska, was organized October 2, 1880, at Stronburg, Neb., with a membership of 13, and notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances which has surrounded it, under the able leadership of the Post Commander Harry Baker, the Post has to day a membership of 40, all in good standing. The Post owns its own hall and furniture and in everything is in a prosperous condition. "Nearly all its members," writes a correspondent, "are readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE."

DEDICATION OF A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

At Auburn, Me., on Memorial Day a beautiful soldier's monument was dedicated with interesting ceremonies. The monument is erected in court-house yard, in the centre of the city. It is of polished granite, 32 feet in height, ornamented with military symbols and crowned with the statue of a soldier at a "parade rest." On the front tablet is the following inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Auburn in memory of her noble sons who on land and sea gave their lives to preserve the Union and secure freedom to all its people." The people of Lewiston united with those of Auburn in the parade and dedicatory ceremonies. The oration was delivered by General Howard, of West Point, who with his full staff were present in uniform. Speeches were made by Governor Plaisant, Senator Frye, and others.

IMPORTANT PENSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following bill has been passed by the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4766, title 57, of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4766. Hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this title; and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner to a subject, claim agent, broker, or other person shall be recognized by any agent for the payment of pensions, nor shall any pension be paid thereon; but the payment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the guardians of such persons in the manner herein prescribed, and pensions payable to persons in foreign countries may be made according to the provisions of existing laws: *Provided*, That in case of an insane invalid pensioner having no guardian, but having a wife or children dependent upon him, (the wife being a woman of good name), the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the pension to be paid to the wife, upon her properly executed voucher, or, in case there is no wife, to the guardian of the children, upon the properly executed voucher of such guardian, and in like manner to cause the pension of invalid pensioners who are or may hereafter be imprisoned as punishment for offenses against the laws to be paid while so imprisoned to their wives or the guardians of their children. And pensions to Indian pensioners residing in the Indian Territory may be paid in person by the pension agent, upon a suitable voucher, at some convenient point in said Territory, which, together with the form and manner of identification of the pensioners, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; such payments to be made in standard silver, at least once in each current year. And payments in person shall be made to the pensioner, in cash, by the pension agent whenever in the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions such personal payment may be deemed necessary or proper to secure to the pensioner his rights; and the necessary and actual expenses of such pension agent in making such payments shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior upon properly executed vouchers, out of the contingent fund appropriated for the use of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions may, when in his judgment it shall be deemed necessary or proper, visit in person, for the purpose of examination and inspection, or may send any one or more of the officers of his bureau, or may employ